

TWO NEW UMBELLIFEROUS PLANTS FROM THE COASTAL PLAIN OF GEORGIA.

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The two new plants described below were collected by Mr. Roland M. Harper in the course of his extensive study of the flora of Georgia. The new genus, which I have founded upon one of them and have named in Mr. Harper's honor, is a very peculiar one. The fruit much resembles that of *Carum*, while the leaves are reduced to hollow-jointed phyllodia somewhat like those of *Oxyopolis filiformis*, but in other respects the plant is unlike both.

HARPERIA Rose, gen. nov.

Calyx teeth present, small, persistent. Fruit flattened laterally, shortly oblong in outline, rounded at both ends, glabrous; carpels hardly flattened, terete or somewhat angled in section; ribs rather prominent for the size of fruit, equal; stylopodia conical; styles slender. Oil-tubes solitary in the intervals, two on the commissural side. Seeds nearly terete in section.

A smooth aquatic perennial without normal leaves but bearing instead slender terete-jointed phyllodia, with very inconspicuous involucre and involucre bractlets, and white petals.

HARPERIA NODOSA Rose, sp. nov.

Stems erect, branching, fluted, 100 to 120 cm. high; basal and lower stem leaves 20 to 40 cm. long; peduncles slender, 2 to 4 cm. long; rays 5 to 15.

Collected by Roland M. Harper, in shallow exsiccated pond near Ellaville, Schley County, Georgia, July 10, 1902, in fruit (no. 1411, type); and in large shallow pine-barren pond between Pinehurst and Unadilla, Dooly County, May 21, 1904, in flower (no. 2220).

The type sheet is no. 514914 in the U. S. National Herbarium.

Explanation of plate III.—Fig. *a*, plant, natural size; *b*, fruit; *c*, cross section of carpel—*b* and *c* enlarged ten times.

The following note about this plant and its distribution is furnished me by Mr. Harper:

“Both localities are in the costal plain, and within 35 miles of each other, but in quite different surroundings, the former being outside of the pine-barren region (which in Georgia comprises approximately the lower three-fourths of the coastal plain) and the latter just within. The plant is quite abundant at both places, especially at the second, where I first noticed it from a moving train. Suspecting it to be the new genus, I went back the next day and collected it. *Oxyppolis filiformis*, which has about the same adaptations to environment—i. e., terete bladeless leaves—grew with it there, but as it (*Oxyppolis*) flowers about two months later the two plants are not likely to be confused. The new plant must be very local in its distribution, for I have explored every county in the coastal plain of Georgia more or less without meeting with it elsewhere.”

ZIZIA ARENICOLA Rose, sp. nov.

Stems slender, 40 to 60 cm. tall, sparingly branched above; basal leaves long-petioled, once to twice ternate, the two lower first divisions often simple and long-stalked; stem leaves few, similar to the basal but more reduced; leaflets lanceolate to orbicular often rounded at apex, coarsely toothed or crenate; rays few, nearly erect, subequal, 1.5 to 2.5 cm. long; fruit oblong, 4 to 4.5 mm. long.

Collected by Roland M. Harper, at base of sand hills of Ochlocknee Creek near Moultrie, Colquitt County, Georgia, August 22, 1903 (no. 1940, type), and in rather dry sandy woods southeast of Americus, Sumter County, Georgia, June, 1897, and July 8, 1901 (no. 1020).

This species comes nearest *Zizia bebbii* but differs in having more compact umbels, shorter rays, and larger and more elongated as well as differently shaped fruit. Then, too, *Z. bebbii* is principally a mountain species, preferring cool shaded situations, while this one grows in exposed sandy places in the Atlantic coastal plain at an altitude of about 90 meters.

Mr. Harper, who collected this species, agrees with me in considering it distinct, saying in part: “From phytogeographical considerations alone I should think it would be reasonable to separate nos. 1020 and 1940 from *Zizia bebbii*.”